UNITED NATIONS
CENTRE AGAINST APARTHEID

No. 5 & 6 May-June 1990

NEWS DIGEST*

1. ACTION BY UNITED NATIONS ORGANS AND AGENCIES

SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID CONVENES SPECIAL MEETING IN HONOUR OF NELSON MANDELA AT THE UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS

On 22 June 1990, the Special committee against Apartheid, convened a special meeting in honour of Mr. Nelson Mandela. The meeting which was held in the United Nations General Assembly Hall was attended by several dignitaries, prominent personalities, representatives from Permanent Missions to the United nations and United Nations staff members. Also attending were prominent personalities from academic, cultural, educational and religious circles, as well as anti-apartheid and human rights activists. The Hall was filled to capacity.

Among the dignitaries were Mr. Mario Cuomo, Governor of the State of New York and Mr. David Dinkins, Mayor of the City of New York and Messrs. Donalde Payne and Bill Green, U.S. Congressmen. The list of prominent personalities included, among others, Mr. Dennis de Leone, New York City Commissioner for Human Rights, Mr. Olara Otunu, President of The International Peace Academy, Mr. Enuga S. Reddy, Former Assistant Secretary-General for the United Nations Centre against Apartheid, Ms. Jennifer Davis, Director of American Committee on Africa, Rev. Hubart Daughtry, Minister House of the Lord Church,

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Mr. Harry Belafonte, Ms. Cecil Tyson, Mr. Little Steven van Zandt and boxers like Mr. Mike Tyson, Mr. Sugar Ray Leonard and Mr. Joe Fraser as well as other personalities from the world of boxing such as Mr. Jose Sulaiman, President of the World Boxing Council and boxing promoter Mr. Don King.

Several people made statements, among them the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, Professor Ibrahim A. Gambari of Nigeria, the Secretary-General of the United Nations H.E. Mr. Javier Perez De Cuellar, the President of the General Assembly, Major-General Joseph N. Garba, the President of the Security Council Mr. Pierre Louis Blanc of France and the Governor of the State of New York, the Honourable Mario M. Cuomo as well as the Chairmen of the regional groups, the Non-aligned movement and the OAU. The meeting culminated with a speech by Mr. Nelson Mandela himself.

In his opening remarks, the Chairman of the Special Committee said the assembly of nations would, in a short while, be addressed by a man who was a legend in his own time, a man who needed no introduction, a man who for many years, had been identified with the struggle against racism, racial oppression, a man who had become the moral conscience of the world and an embodiment of the finest in human spirit in the universal struggle for peace, justice and freedom -- Nelson Mandela.

He remarked that Mr. Mandela had combined greatness with humility and added that this was a rare and remarkable attribute coming from a man whose name-recognition world-wide was equalled by that of a few.

To Mr. Mandela, Professor Gambari said: "The United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, this unique family of nations and indeed the international community as a whole, welcomes you to freedom. Your stature as a symbol of resistance, determination and dedication to eradicate racial discrimination and apartheid will continue to inspire even larger segments of world opinion until South Africa achieves the noble principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration of Human Rights."

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar welcomed Mr. Mandela as a champion of freedom who had inspired millions around the world with his message of peace and justice despite a long and unjust imprisonment. He declared that no other human rights situation had caused so much concern and distress to the United Nations as that of apartheid, because the issues at stake struck at the very heart of the United Nations Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Stating that Mr. Mandela symbolized the unconquerable spirit of the people of South Africa, without whose great courage and respect, the dramatic change in the situation would not have come about, the Secretary-General expressed the hope that together with his compatriots, Mr. Mandela would steer their country through the current preliminary stage of the dismantling of apartheid structures, and usher in an atmosphere free of violence, that would, in turn, open the challenging stage of preparing a new constitution that would redress past socio-economic injustices. The Secretary-General also welcomed Mr. Winnie Mandela whose courage and steadfastness, he said, commanded respect.

For his part, the President of the General Assembly, Major-General Garba,

welcomed Mr. Mandela as "the symbol of black South Africa's struggle and aspirations for freedom." Evoking Mr. Mandela's international admiration, Major-General Garba said: "The world has for many years only heard about Nelson Mandela -- the folk-hero, the myth, the legend. Today five months after his release from prison, we have come to know the man behind the legend and realize why he is indeed a crucial factor and a fitting and esteemed leader of South Africa's quest for peace and non-racial democracy."

General Garba drew the attention of the meeting to the historic Declaration on South Africa, unanimously adopted by the General Assembly, last December, at its Sixteenth Special Session. He pointed out that, that historic document clearly spelt out the international community's vision of a new South Africa and the foundations on which it could be built, and that it also suggested the modalities which can be employed to attain that objective and the contributions that Member States could make in this effort. He reminded the audience that the Declaration also specifically called for the non-relaxation of existing measures aimed at encouraging the South African Government to eradicate apartheid, until there was clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes in South Africa. Therefore, General Garba stressed that, apart from welcoming Mr. Mandela to the United Nations, his visit was also propitious because it afforded the international community the opportunity of getting a firsthand assessment of the progress made so far in South Africa.

Meanwhile, the President of the Security Council, Mr. Pierre-Louis Blanc (France), said that for the members of the Security Council, as for the entire international community, Mr. Mandela's presence at the United Nations was a deeply moving occasion which brought to a successful culmination the persistent efforts of the Council to secure his long overdue release. Mr. Blanc declared that the Members of the Council were pledged to do everything in their power, under the Charter, to promote the exercise by all South Africans of the rights proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Saying that it had been a joy for the people of New York to receive Nelson and Winnie Mandela, Governor Mario M. Cuomo, of the State of New York, praised Mr. Mandela as one of those rare individuals who touched something deep in people, who renews their hope in the future. Governor Cuomo called Mr. Mandela 'a symbol of hope for his people, for all of Africa, for the world.' "With great courage, he lifts us all to a new level of strength and commitment, calling upon us to follow the better angels of our nature," said Governor Cuomo.

In this century, he said, the world had failed to realize many of the goals of humanity. Mr. Mandela was a man who showed the world that its goals were worth the struggle. He had reminded the world of all the bright new realities of which the world was capable. Finally, he said all were aware of the changes in South Africa, but until apartheid was severed, until South Africans were fully free "we must not soften or eliminate our call for sanctions against Pretoria. There is no victory until final victory."

NELSON MANDELA, DEPUTY PRESIDENT OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICA (ANC), ADDRESSES SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID

Looking tall, slender and fit, without a trace of the 27-1/2 years he spent in the apartheid dungeons, Mr. Mandela

emerged from his seat and briskly walked to the podium to address the meeting. The audience, which had been waiting enthusiastically to hear this man whom everyone agrees has become an international symbol and legend, stood up to give him a resounding standing ovation.

Saying he was "especially honoured and privileged to have the possibility today to stand at this particular place, to speak to all of you, who represent the peoples of the world," Mr. Mandela expressed his gratitude to the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Secretary-General and all the Member States of the United Nations for making it possible for him to be in the United Nations.

He declared that the tragedy was: that "what has created the need for this gathering and made it seem natural that we must gather in this historic meeting place, is the fact of the continuing commission of a crime against humanity." Mr. Mandela asked how much better it would have been if the meeting had been convened to celebrate "a victory in hand, a dream fulfilled, the triumph of justice over a tyrannical past, the realization of the vision enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

He continued: "It would forever remain an indelible blight on human history that the apartheid crime had ever occurred. Future generations would surely ask, 'what error was made that this system established itself in the wake of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?' It will for ever remain an accusation and a challenge to all men and women of conscience that it took as long as it has before all of us stood up to say enough is enough. Future generations will surely enquire, what error was made that this system established itself in the aftermath of the trials of Nurenburg?"

He said the spur to the establishment of the Organization was the determination of all humanity "never again to permit racist theory and practice to dragoon the world into the deathly clutches of war and genocide. And yet, for all that, "a racist tyranny established itself in our country." He paid tribute to the United Nations Organization and its Member States for the many decisions and actions it took to expunge this crime. He also paid tribute to the Special Committee against Apartheid which, he said, had been a very important instrument in the struggle against the inquitous and oppressive policies of the South African Government.

Turning to the United Nations Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences, Mr. Mandela declared that it would go down in history as one of the most important documents in the struggle of the international community against apartheid. He asserted that, the fact that it was adopted by consensus was itself a telling blow against the apartheid system and a vital statement underlining the unity of the world community on the South African question and its resolution.

However, he pointed out that in spite of the principles laid down in the Declaration the apartheid system remained in place. He therefore strongly urged that there should be no relaxation of existing measures and that the sanctions that had been imposed by the United Nations and by individual Government should remain in place. Mr. Mandela also urged the United Nations to do everything in its power to maintain the unity it had achieved when it adopted the Declaration.

Despite his misgivings about what the South African Government had done so far, Mr. Mandela, nevertheless said the ANC believed that President De Klerk and his colleagues in the leadership of the ruling party were people of integrity and that they would abide by decisions that were arrived at in the course of discussions and negotiations. He went on to say: "This, in itself, is an important victory of our common struggle, because it is that struggle which has made the cost of maintaining the apartheid system too high, and helped to convince the ruling group in our country that changes can no longer be resisted."

Yet, he noted that there were still many among white South Africans who were still committed to the maintenance of the evil system of white minority domination and that some were working at a feverish pace to establish paramilitary groups whose stated aim was the physical liquidation of the ANC, its leadership and membership as well as other persons or formations which those right-wing terrorist groups saw as a threat to the continued existence of the system of white minority domination.

Notwithstanding these obstacles, he said that the ANC was determined to do everything in its power to ensure speedy movement forward towards the peaceful abolition of the apartheid system. And that it was engaged in many initiatives within South Africa, at a bringing into the process of negotiations all the people and the representative political formations of the country. "We have to overcome the mistrust that exists on both sides and reinforce the understanding that the only victory we should all seek is the victory of the people as a whole, and not the victory of one party over another."

Mr. Mandela paid tribute to the newly independent State of Namibia and acknowledged the contribution that Namibia's independence had made towards the liberation of South Africa. He also paid tribute to the front-line States of southern Africa, and the rest of Africa for their own enormous contribution to the struggle against apartheid, which he said, "brought us to the point today when we can say that the victory of the struggle for a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa is within our grasp." He also saluted the non-aligned countries and their Movement, and the peoples of the rest of the world for their own efforts in pursuit of the common cause.

NELSON MANDELA GIVES A PRESS CONFERENCE AT THE UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS

Following his address to the special meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid, Mr. Mandela gave a press conference. The conference, organized by the United Nations Centre against Apartheid was attended by several correspondents permanently accredited to the United Nations and several others from outside who were accredited for this occasion. Mr. Sotirios Mousouris, Head of the Centre against Apartheid introduced Mr. Mandela. Below is a summary of some of the questions he was asked.

Asked what his movement would do so as to ensure that all citizens of a democratic South Africa could benefit equally from that country's abundant natural resources, Mr. Mandela replied that there were no predetermined formulas, and that any policies would depend on the conditions prevailing in South Africa at that time. "The form of economy to be adopted would have to ensure full employment, maximum productivity and the development of social consciousness. However, we are not concerned with labels."

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Asked if he would recount the circumstances of his arrest and discuss the possible role of the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), he replied that it was time to "let bygones be bygones."

Asked about possible "black racism" in South Africa after the principle of "one man, one vote" had been implemented, Mr. Mandela said racism was the imposition of a system on groups without giving them the right to exercise that principle. In a system where everyone enjoyed rights that were guaranteed by a Bill of Rights, there would be no question of one group being dominated by another.

Asked who was to blame for the fact that it had taken so long for the international community to say "enough is enough" about apartheid, Mr. Mandela said he would not apportion any blame.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP ON THE SUPPLY AND SHIPPING OF OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS TO SOUTH AFRICA ELECTS OFFICERS FOR 1990

At its 1990 organizational session, held on 7 May 1990, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, the Intergovernmental Group on the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa elected as its new Chairman, Mr. Anthony Nyakyi, Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania. Ms. Nabeela Al-Mulla of Kuwait was re-elected as Vice-Chairman and Mr. Bergh Johansen of Norway as Rapporteur.

In his statement of thanks, Mr. Nyakyi said that negotiations in South Africa appeared to be shaping up in a more amicable manner than in previous stages and attributed this to the effective role that sanctions including the oil embargo, have played in encouraging Mr. De Klerk to the negotiating table. Mr. Nyakyi added that if the international community maintained the same level of effective pressure on Pretoria, there was a good chance that a democratic and just settlement would be achieved in South Africa.

Besides maintaining the oil embargo as an effective measure of pressure Mr. Nyakyi stated that his Group was also in the process of streamlining and adapting itself in the light of practical experience. In this regard, he said that his Group planned to enhance its work on three areas viz:

(a) To devote more attention to the potential contribution of shipping States, by striving to obtain better co-operation in preventing shipments of oil and petroleum products from those States where the tankers were registered.

(b) To find more effective ways of dealing with the problem of combination carrier traffic, in the light of increased reports of cases of oil deliveries by combination carriers.

(c) To press for more rigorous standards and procedures concerning discharge certification, in order to increase the impact of that method of preventing oil shipments to South Africa.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID HOLDS CONSULTATIONS WITH FOUR LEADING SOUTH AFRICAN THEOLOGIANS

On 8 May 1990, the Special Committee against Apartheid held consultations with four leading South African theologians. The four included Father Smangaliso Mkhatshwa, Secretary-General of the Institute for Contextual Theology in South Africa; Father Albert Nolan, author of several theological books including Jesus

before Christianity and God in South Africa; Professor Charles Villa-Vicencio, a professor of religious studies at the University of Cape Town and Ms. Nomoula Mokonyane, a trade union organizer and at present the regional co-ordinator for the Transvaal region and executive member of the national co-ordinating committee of the South African Women's Federation.

The consultations centered around the role of religious leaders in the struggle against apartheid, the theology of liberation and recent changes taking place in South Africa under the Government headed by President F.W. de Klerk. The theologians each made statements addressing different aspects of the struggle in South Africa and responded to specific questions from delegations. While acknowledging that measures taken so far by Mr. de Klerk had raised new hope for the future of South Africa, they, nevertheless, expressed the hope that the international community would not relax its pressure against South Africa as this might lead the Government to slow down the process of change.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID EXPRESSES CONCERN ABOUT POSSIBLE MOVES TO RELAX PRESSURE AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

On 9 May 1990, the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, Mr. Ibrahim Gambari of Nigeria issued a statement in which the Committee was expressed its concern that Mr. de Klerk's visit to France, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Greece, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal may be used by Pretoria "as a manifestation of, and an instrument for, the relaxation of pressure against apartheid." The statement read in part as follows:

> "The Special Committee considers such official visits, as well as some recent moves upgrading bilateral diplomatic relations, as entirely premature, they might appear to undermine the United Nations Declaration on South Africa adopted by consensus last December, and the pledges given by these countries not to relax existing measures applied against Pretoria."

The Committee urged the leaders of the States concerned to impress on Mr. De Klerk that only irreversible and profound changes could lead their Governments to the consideration of the relaxation of existing measures aimed at ensuring a speedy end to apartheid.

SOCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL APPROVES TWO DRAFT RESOLUTIONS ON SOUTH AFRICA

During the course of its 1990 First Regular Session, on 18 May 1990, the Social Committee approved, on 18 May 1990, two draft resolutions on South Africa. Two of the three draft resolutions contained in document E/1990/22 dealt with (i) "Adverse consequences of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa;" and (ii) "Implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid."

The other, contained in document E/1990/C.2/L.10 dealt with:

(iii) "Infringement of trade union rights in South Africa."

On the question of consequences of assistance to the racist régime, the Committee, inter alia, welcomed with satisfaction Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/22 of 27 February 1990, in which the Commission invited the Special Rapporteur to continue to update,

subject to annual review, the list of banks, transnational corporations and other organizations assisting the racist colonialist régime of South Africa. The committee also requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring the updated report of the Special Rapporteur to the attention of Governments whose national financial institutions continue to deal with the régime of South Africa, and to call upon them to provide the Special Rapporteur with any information or comments they may wish to present on the matter.

With regard to the draft resolution of the Implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, the Committee noted Commission on Human Rights resolution 19[illegible] of 23 February 1990 in which the Com[illegible]on reaffirmed its conviction that apartheid constituted a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, a gross violation of human rights and a crime against humanity, seriously threatening international peace and security. The Commission also reaffirmed that it was the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community as a whole to assist the people of South Africa to eliminate apartheid.

In this regard, the Committee appealed to all States, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and international and non-governmental organizations to step up their activities to enhance public awareness by denouncing the crimes committed by the racist régime of South Africa. The Commission also requested the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts, through appropriate channels, to disseminate information on the Convention and its implementation with a view to promoting further ratifications of accessions to the Convention.

On the question of infringement of trade union rights in South Africa, the Committee demanded that the Government of South Africa, implement the provisions of the Council's resolution 1989/82 which requested the Secretary-General to persist in his efforts to ensure referral of the complaint made by the Congress of South Africa Trade Unions to the Fact-finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association of the International Labour Organisation. In the complaint COSATU raised its objections to the Labour Amendment Act which sought to undermine the activities of the non-racial labour movement.

PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ADDRESSES WEST EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARIANS ON ACTION AGAINST APARTHEID

On 22 May 1990, the President of the General Assembly, Major-General Joseph N. Garba of Nigeria addressed the conference of the Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action against Apartheid (AWEPAA). The conference whose theme was: "Southern Africa in the 1990s: Europe's Role," was held in Paris, France from 22-23 May 1990.

Referring to recent developments in South Africa, Major-General Garba, told the conference that it was encouraging that the authorities in Pretoria had at long last accepted the inevitability of the demise of apartheid and understood that negotiations was the only way out of dangerous and destructive impasse. He noted that, as in the past, last August, through the Harare Declaration, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) once again signalled the need for peaceful change in South Africa. This Declaration formed the basis of the historic Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern

Africa, which was adopted by consensus on 14 December 1989 by the sixteenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Major General Garba also pointed out that an analysis of recent pronouncements by Mr. De Klerk indicate that his intentions to a considerable degree, coincide with many elements of this Declaration. However, notwithstanding Mr. De Klerk's intentions, General Garba gave a word of caution: "It is all well and good to be optimistic about what is happening in South Africa. We must, however, not allow ourselves and our commitment to the eradication of apartheid to be drowned in the euphoria of the actions so far taken by the De Klerk Administration. There is a lot more to be accomplished in South Africa. The ongoing preliminary dialogue process is not an end by itself. We must, therefore, never be lured into a state of complacency."

In this connection, and in order to ensure that equality exists among the parties in future negotiations, that the process is not derailed and that the goals of the international community and the overwhelming majority of South Africans are reached, General Garba urged the international community to give full and effective support to those who will negotiate the eradication of apartheid. He added that the only way to do this is to maintain international pressure on South Africa through sanctions and other appropriate measures as long as is required.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL URGES NO RELAXATION OF SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

During its 1990, First Regular Session, the Economic and Social Council during its debate on women and children in South Africa, adopted on 24 May 1990 a resolution on women and children under apartheid. The Council urged the international community not to relax sanctions against South Africa until all the provisions of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa adopted, on 14 December 1989, by the General Assembly's Sixteenth Special Session were met.

The Council commended the "tenacity and bravery" of those women, both inside and outside South Africa, who had resisted oppression, been detained,, tortured or killed, or whose husbands, children and relatives had been detained, tortured or killed and who, despite that, had remained steadfast in their opposition to the racist régime. It appealed to all countries to support educational, health and social welfare programmes for women and children under apartheid and requested the Commission on the Status of Women to work closely with women in the national liberation movements.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL CALLS FOR ENCOURAGEMENT OF POSITIVE CHANGE IN SOUTH AFRICA

On 25 May 1990, during the course of its consideration of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution which, inter alia, welcomed the "emerging political climate" in South Africa and called on Governments to encourage positive change in that country based on the guidelines set out in the final Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa.

The Council also called on Governments to maintain existing measures against South Africa until there was "clear

evidence of profound and irreversible change in the country."

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION AGAINST APARTHEID IN SPORTS GIVES A PRESS CONFERENCE ON THE REGISTER OF SPORTS CONTACTS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

On 30 May 1990, the Chairman of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports, Mr. James Gbeho of Ghana, addressed a press conference at which the Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa was released. Mr. Gbeho told the press conference that the Special Committee against Apartheid had decided to delete from the register, the names of all cricketers and motorcyclists. Apparently, this was being done in order to assist the International Cricket Conference and the International Motorcycling Federation in their decision to establish a ban on sporting contacts with South Africa, including disciplinary action against those athletes who violated the ban in future.

However, Mr. Gbeho added that if any of those whose names were in the register and had been deleted engaged in any further sporting activities in South Africa, their names would be reinstated, they would be considered as "renegade" and their names would not be deleted again, even if they pledged not to engage in any future sporting activities in South Africa.

SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION SENDS HIGH-LEVEL DELEGATION TO SOUTH AFRICA

In early June, the Secretary-General sent a Team of senior United Nations officials to South Africa to meet with members of Government, and with representatives of political parties and movements and other concerned organizations, on latest developments relating to the question of apartheid.

The Team which was in South Africa from 9 to 19 June 1990 met with eight Government Ministers, as well as with representatives of 39 political movements and organizations representing a wide cross-section of South African opinion. The purpose of the meetings was to obtain factual information on the various measures taken and proposals made for bringing about a speedy end to the apartheid system. Such information would assist the Secretary-General in the preparation of his report to the General Assembly on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa. The Secretary-General is expected to submit this report by 1 July 1990.

Under-Secretary-General Abdulrahim Farah, accompanied by Assistant Secretary-General Sotirios Mousouris, Head of the Centre against Apartheid led the Team.

STATES PARTIES TO CONVENTION AGAINST APARTHEID IN SPORTS AGREE ON THE APPORTIONING OF EXPENSES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION'S MONITORING BODY.

On 4 June 1990, the States parties to the Convention against Apartheid in Sports agreed on the apportionment of expenses of the members of the Convention's monitoring body, the Commission against Apartheid in Sports.

For 1990, the expenses of the 15-member Commission, amounting to $22,100 will be apportioned among the Convention's 46 States parties on the basis of the scale of assessments for the regular budget of the United Nations. The Commission whose members serve four-year terms is scheduled

to meet from 6 to 9 August 1990.

The 46 States parties include: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorrussia, Czechoslovakia, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID WELCOMES PARTIAL LIFTING BY SOUTH AFRICA OF FOUR-YEAR STATE OF EMERGENCY

On 8 June 1990, the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, Mr. Ibrahim Gambari, of Nigeria, issued a statement welcoming President F.W. De Klerk's decision to lift the four-year old state of emergency in South Africa, with the exception of Natal Province.

However, he pointed out that the Special Committee was still concerned that the South African police forces still had at their disposal an array of arbitrary and repressive legislation, such as the Public Safety Act, to stifle peaceful protest and dissent and to curtail the freedom of press.

In this connection, Mr. Gambari said that the Special Committee felt that the announcement of this positive step by the South African authorities should in no way justify or lead to a premature and hasty relaxation of existing measures by any State or a group of States, since the institutional pillars of the apartheid system, such as the Population Registration Act and the Natives Land Acts remain in place.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP ON THE MONITORING OF OIL AND PETROLEUM SHIPMENTS TO SOUTH AFRICA APPROVES INTERIM REPORT

On 8 June 1990, the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa, Mr. Anthony B. Nyakyi of the United Republic of Tanzania, issued a statement announcing the Group's approval of its interim report.

The interim report emerged as a result of the Group's intention to prepare such a report within six months of its annual report to the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly. In particular, the interim report, was to focus on the Group's progress in its investigation of the 415 cases of unclarified port calls made by tankers to South Africa between beginning of 1988 and early 1989, and especially on those where, in its assessment, sufficient grounds exist for believing that oil shipments to South Africa have occurred in contravention of the oil embargo.

The report (contained in General Assembly Doc. A/44/44/Add.1) covers most of the possible deliveries of petroleum products and that portion of possible deliveries of crude oil made on combination carriers.

With respect to States which have banned the export of crude oil to South Africa but have failed to include petroleum products in their legislation, the report concludes that, there are practical and legal impediments to an effective embargo. Furthermore, it states that the Group has so far been unable to determine what enforcement mechanisms are in place in various countries to enable the responsible authorities to determine

whether their export bans are being violated. In addition there is no standard mechanism for reporting ship's portings and movements, which makes the monitoring task more difficult.

Therefore, in order to strengthen the oil embargo against South Africa, the Intergovernmental Group recommended that:

(i) Governments enact legislation or comparable measures to prohibit the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa; (ii) Governments co-operate fully with the Intergovernmental Group in its consideration of cases where ships with petroleum-bearing capacity call at South African ports including, where necessary, the removal by Governments of legal impediments to such full co-operation; (iii) Governments discourage ships capable of carrying oil or petroleum products in their national registries, or owned or managed by companies or individuals within their jurisdictions from engaging in activities that give rise to violations of the oil embargo against south Africa; (iv) Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations extend their utmost co-operation to the Intergovernmental Group, as well as to national Governments, in the co-ordinated enforcement of the oil embargo against South Africa.

DECOLONIZATION SUB-COMMITTEE CONDEMNS LINKS BETWEEN SOUTH AFRICA AND ISRAEL

In its recent report on the implementation of the Declaration on decolonization by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations, the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance condemned the extensive links and collaboration between South Africa and certain western countries and especially Israel, in the political, diplomatic, economic, nuclear, military and other fields.

The Sub-Committee also urged the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to extend substantial assistance to the front-line States to enable them to support more effectively the liberation struggle in southern Africa and to resist the violation of their sovereignty and territorial integrity by troops of the racist régime.

The Sub-Committee also recommended that the United Nations system increase its moral and material assistance to the peoples of South Africa. It also recommended that the Special Committee request the General Assembly to hold accountable those agencies and organizations that continue to co-operate with, and extend assistance to South Africa, in particular the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID MARKS DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE STRUGGLING PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA

On 15 June 1990, the Special Committee against Apartheid held a solemn meeting in observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa, also known as Soweto Day. The occasion marked the fourteenth anniversary of the massacre of black school children in Soweto who were protesting against the use of Afrikaans in their schools and more generally against the apartheid system.

Several speakers took the floor. While welcoming recent changes, such as the release of Nelson Mandela and the ending of the state of emergency in most provinces of South Africa, they called for the complete dismantlement of apartheid.

In this regard, they all emphasized the need to maintain and intensify of economic sanctions against South Africa as a means of bringing about continued change in that country.

Among the speakers were the President of the Security Council, the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, representatives of the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC). A statement was read out on behalf of the Secretary-General by the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Security Council Affairs, Mr. Vasiliy Safronchuk.

As with previous meetings, on this occasion messages of solidarity were received from several Heads of States and Governments, among them, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Chile, Central African Republic of Tanzania, Ghana, Hungary, Kuwait, Liberia, Maldives, Mauritius, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sudan, Suriname, Tunisia, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania. Messages were also received from Government officials of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Peru and Argentina, as well as from the Women's International Democratic Federation.

2. ACTION BY INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA AGREES ON A COMMITMENT CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Pursuant to the decision taken at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) held in Kuala Lumpur from 18 to 20 October 1989, where the Heads of States and Governments, with the exception of the United Kingdom, agreed, among other things, to tighten sanctions against South Africa, the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa, held its Fifth Meeting at Abuja, Nigeria. The meeting which was held from 16 to 17 May, reviewed recent developments in southern Africa in general and in particular in South Africa. The meeting which was also attended by Mr. Nelson Mandela, culminated in an agreement called the ABUJA COMMITMENT.

The Commitment stipulated, inter alia, that: the objective of Commonwealth action concerning South Africa remains as agreed unanimously by Commonwealth Heads of Government at New Delhi in 1983 at that time, where they agreed that "only the eradication of apartheid and the establishment of majority rule on the basis of free and fair exercise of universal adult suffrage by all the people in a united and non-fragmented South Africa can lead to a just and lasting solution to the explosive situation prevailing in southern Africa." And, therefore, this objective must continue to govern Commonwealth and international action concerning South Africa, including sanctions and the encouragement of dialogue between all parties.

The Commitment also states that sanctions are working and that they have clearly contributed to persuading the South African Government that change has become necessary, thereby beginning a process of dialogue with the majority in South Africa. In this regard, the Commitment affirms that the role of sanctions in encouraging negotiations remains valid and indispensable. To relax sanctions now would prejudice seriously the object of successful negotiations. Therefore, sanctions must remain until there is clear evidence of irreversible change.

AWEPAA SAYS NO PREMATURE LIFTING OF SANCTIONS

At its recent conference held in Paris (France) from 21 to 22 May 1990, the Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action against Apartheid (AWEPAA) appealed to all European Community (EC) countries not to lift sanctions against south Africa until the major provisions of the United Nations Declaration on Apartheid were met.

AWEPAA's appeal was an attempt to forestall efforts by some members States of the EC to relax sanctions against South Africa. In particular the appeal was aimed at the Dutch plan for gradual reduction of sanctions. The Plan which was tabled at the Dublin Summit Meeting of EC Heads of Governments (25 to 26 June 1990) envisaged a gradual reduction of sanctions in six stages. These included: The lifting of the policy on visas to South Africans and the revival of the cultural treaty with South Africa as well as the withdrawal of the EC ban on new investment, upon the release of all political prisoners and the lifting of the state of emergency; lifting the EC import ban on iron, steel and gold coins, upon actual starting of negotiations between the Government and the black opposition movements; full lifting of the EC oil embargo, of restrictions in the military sphere, resuming the delivery of police equipment and lifting of the United Nations Arms Embargo, upon final and official abolition of the apartheid system.

While acknowledging that there was some value in the Dutch Plan if it would help to achieve that serious negotiations result in the prospect of the abolition of apartheid and the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa, AWEPAA, nevertheless was of the view that it was far too early to say that the stage of serious negotiations had already been reached. For this reason, AWEPAA lobbied against the Dutch proposal and the Dublin Summit agreed to retain all sanctions against South Africa.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (EC) DECIDES TO MAINTAIN SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

At its recent summit held in Dublin, Ireland from 25 to 26 June 1990, the European Community decided to maintain sanctions against South Africa, despite pressure from United Kingdom Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to relax them. Stating that their objective continued to be support for the "the complete dismantlement of the apartheid system by peaceful means and without delay," the EC Heads of Government called on all parties to refrain from violence or advocacy of violence.

Paying tribute to Mr. De Klerk and Mr. Mandela the European leaders said that they would be willing to ease European Community sanctions when there was what they called "further clear evidence", that profound change would continue in South Africa. Earlier in the month the European Parliament, in a resolution passed by an overwhelming majority, backed Mr. Mandela's call to maintain sanctions against South Africa.

Meanwhile, Britain, Italy, Spain and Portugal have already lifted some of their national sanctions. However, unanimous support by all members is needed to lift community embargoes that banned imports of South African iron, steel and gold coins.

NORDIC COUNTRIES INFORM FRONTLINE STATES OF THEIR INTENTIONS TO UPDATE THE NORDIC PROGRAMME OF ACTION AGAINST APARTHEID

At a meeting of the Foreign Ministers

of the Nordic countries and the Frontline States held at Oslo, Norway from 13 to 14 May 1990, the Nordic Minister informed their colleagues from the Frontline States that the Nordic countries intended updating the Nordic Programme of Action against Apartheid. The meeting was convened to review recent developments in South Africa and to specify the role that the international community could play in promoting dialogue between the South African Government and the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa.

In this connection, the Nordic countries proposed sending a Nordic "monitoring mission" to South Africa in the near future in the context of the United Nations Declaration on Apartheid. Norway also suggested that a joint Nordic Programme in support of democratization efforts in South Africa be drawn up as an extension of the Nordic Programme of Action against Apartheid.

Meanwhile, the Ministers from the two sides pledged their full support for the democratization process in South Africa through various measures, such as: continued pressure on the South African Government, including existing economic sanctions, until irreversible and profound changes to eradicate apartheid had taken place; extending firm support to the maintenance of an arms embargo against South Africa; as well as continued support to the ANC and other organizations and groups working for a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa. The two sides also agreed to keep their contacts with regard to developments in South Africa and the consequences for the Frontline States.

3. ACTION BY GOVERNMENTS

BAHRAIN ACCEDES TO THE ANTI-APARTHEID CONVENTION

Bahrain has become the 89th State to consent to be bound by the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. Its instrument of accession was received by the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs on 27 March 1990.

The Convention which was adopted by the General Assembly on 30 November 1973 came into force on 18 July 1976. It provides that international responsibility for the crime of apartheid shall apply to individuals, members of organizations and institutions and representatives of a State, whether residing in the State in which the acts are perpetrated or elsewhere. Persons charged can be tried by any State party to the Convention. Parties are required to report periodically to a special three-member group of the Commission on Human Rights on the measures they have taken to implement the Convention.

MAURITIUS ACCEDES TO CONVENTION AGAINST APARTHEID IN SPORTS

Mauritius has become one of the 47 States that have ratified, acceded to or approved the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports. Its instrument of accession was received by the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs on 26 June 1990.

Under the provision of the Convention, which was adopted by the General Assembly on 10 December 1985, States parties shall not permit sports contact with a country practising apartheid and shall take appropriate action to ensure that their

sports bodies, teams and individual sportsmen do not have such contact. Also, States parties shall take appropriate action against their sports bodies, teams and individual sportsmen that participate in sports activities in a country practising apartheid or with teams representing a country practising apartheid. In addition, parties to the Convention shall prohibit entry into their countries of teams or individual sportsmen particpating or who have participated in sports competitions in South Africa.

In accordance with the Convention, which entered into force on 3 April 1988, a Commission against Apartheid in Sports was established, consisting of 15 members. The Commission reports annually to the General Assembly and makes recommendations based on examination of reports and information received from States parties.

As of 26 June 1990, the following 47 States had either ratified, acceded to or approved the Convention: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Equatorial Guinea Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

4. ACTION BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

NEWSPAPER GUILD WRITES TO PRESIDENT F.W. DE KLERK URGING THE RELEASE, FROM CUSTODY, OF TWO SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNALISTS

On 30 May 1990, Mr. Charles Dale, the President of the Newspaper Guild, which has its headquarters in Silver Spring, Maryland, U.S.A., wrote a letter to President F.W. de Klerk expressing his organizations surprise and concern over the detention, under the Internal Security Act, of two South African journalists.

The two journalists, namely Sithembele Khala, general secretary of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (MWASA) and Horatio Motjuadi, sports editor of the Sowetan and also member of MWASA were taken into custody in March and April, respectively. The two were being held without charges.

According to information received by the Guild at the time of the writing of the letter, the two journalists were said to be under medical care, Mr. Motjuadi for a heart condition. Expressing disappointment with this arrest, the Guild stated that:

"Their arrest appears to be totally at odds with the relaxation of emergency regulations in your country and your proclaimed intention of widening democratic freedoms. They seem to constitute a throwback to an era of repression we had been given hope to believe was at last behind us."

"In the absence of any recognizable criminal charges, we urge you to release both of these journalists immediately. We also ask you to give us full information about the injuries and illness for which

they are being treated."

MR. NELSON MANDELA MEETS THE PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC)

During his recent visit to Switzerland on the third leg of his thirteen nation tour, on 9 June 1990, Mr. Mandela met the President of the ICRC, Mr. Cornelio Sommaruga, in Geneva.

Mr. Mandela, who was visited regularly by the ICRC during his detention, expressed his thanks on behalf of the detainees of his movement and all detainees in South Africa for the "professional and persistent work of this institution."

Stating that the principal role of the ICRC is to protect prisoners and improve conditions of their detention, Mr. Mandela declared that it would be difficult for someone to realize the pain of imprisonment unless that person had experienced it personally. In response Mr. Sommaruga said the ICRC intended to continue to work in favour of all political detainees in South Africa.

FREE THE CHILDREN FROM APARTHEID

Under the theme "Free the Children from Apartheid" two Italian NGOs, the Centre for Development Information (CIES, Italian abbreviation) and the Italian National Association of Democratic Parents (CGD, also Italian abbreviation) obtained the support of more than seventy thousand school children, teachers and parents who addressed postcards with this appeal to the United Nations Centre against Apartheid. The postcards were presented on 20 February to the Director of the United Nations Information Centre in Rome, during a Seminar on "The Future of South Africa". The Seminar was organized in Rome with the support of AWEPAA and the Italian Anti-Apartheid Committee. The campaign is said to have had the support of the European Community, the United Nations Information Centre, and of a large number of institutions, of students parent-teachers organizations and of professional and cultural associations.

"ALL THAT GLITTERS"

In its recent Newsletter (Issue No. 38 Winter/Spring 1990) End Loans to South Africa (ELTSA) carries an article exposing the role of the World Gold Council in promoting the South African economy.

The article entitled "All that Glitters" is reproduced below:

In the last few months you may have noticed a glossy advertisement campaign urging you to buy gold, spread on you TVs, magazines and bus shelters. Blantantly sexist, they featured images of a woman clad only in gold leaf, nonchalantly admiring herself, while a tiger or leopard or some such feline slinks past, to hammer home the unsubtle point that gold is "sexy".

If you were not already affronted by the cheap advertising ploy you may be interested to know that there is yet another reason to feel angered by the gold ads. Who is putting them out? The answer? The World Gold Council, a South African dominated organization.

The word 'world' is a total misnomer in the face of the fact that its membership represents just 39 mining companies from only six countries, of which thirteen members are South African companies or companies controlled by them. This information, acquired through leaked documentation, clearly explaining why the World Gold Council wishes to keep its

membership a secret and maintain an anonymous presence behind their promotions.

The whole raison d'etre of the WGC is to promote gold, not only as a desirable jewelry item but as a safe investment option. And why should a South African organization wish to do this? ... because South Africa provides the world with 40% of its gold. Revenue from the sale of gold represents almost half of South Africa's foreign income. Taxes raised directly and indirectly from the gold mining industry represent a quarter of all taxes raised by the South African Government. It all adds to the World Gold Council being an international front to promote the apartheid economy.

If you are still in doubt about the World Gold Council's motives a potted history of the organization should convince you. The WGC arose from an organization called the International Gold Corporation Ltd. (Intergold). Intergold with its headquarters in Johannesburg, was engaged in such ventures as the promotion of the Kruggerand. Despite the millions of dollars spent on this, the coin ceased to be minted in face of pressure of an international public boycott. Intergold dredged up a few other mining companies outside South Africa to join it, then changed its name to the World gold Council. Its head office is now in Geneva and also has two offices in London ... The fact of the matter is that gold need not be purchased from South Africa at all which is why the World Gold Council needs to work so hard and in such an underhand way to maintain apartheid's monopoly of the market. The anti-apartheid research and information body, the World Gold Commission, was set up to investigate the feasibility of a gold sanction and the means by which South Africa's earnings from gold may be reduced within the context of comprehensive mandatory sanctions.

.....

For more information contact:

World Gold Commission
13 Mandela St.
London NW1 O.D.W.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF ELTSA, MS. ROSHI NAIDOO WRITES TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE EXPORT CREDITS GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT (ECGD)

Following an October 1989 memorandum submitted by the United Kingdom South Africa Trade Association (UKSATA) to the ECGD (a government agency) calling for an increase in the facilities for underwriting trade with the apartheid régime, the Executive Secretary of ELTSA wrote a letter to the Chief Executive of ECGD asking him to withdraw his agency's finance trade cover for exports to South Africa. The letter read as follows:

Every year the Export Credits Department encourages trade with apartheid South Africa through its role in insuring finance for trade to that country. This support for South Africa's trade cannot help but constitute compliance with apartheid, as it is a source of much needed revenue. South Africa has become increasingly dependent on trade finance since it lost access to the international money markets in 1985. Any revenue that goes to South Africa both directly and indirectly, finances the repressive organs of that abhorrent system and adds to the misery inflicted on the majority population of the country.

Leaders of the democratic struggle in South Africa and their supporters in

solidarity groups all over the world are asking banks to cease the provision of trade finance and asking Government insurance agencies to take South Africa 'off cover.' The recent Commonwealth report on financial sanctions also stressed the importance of ending of Government insurance of trade finance. We are, therefore, asking that the ECGD cease cover for apartheid.

An example of the Export Credits Guarantee Department's role is the Mossel Bay project which you support. The point of this costly project is to circumvent the oil embargo and to therefore help sustain the apartheid system. Your refusal to cover this, for example, would be welcomed by the representatives of the people of south Africa and would show clearly that Her Majesty's Government does not want to see the oil embargo legislation and guidelines of oil producing countries being circumvented.I am aware that this trade with South Africa is justified on the basis of supporting British exports and therefore British employment, but it should be noted that most black workers in South Africa must contend with slave wages and appalling conditions of work. In a free democratic and non-racial South Africa import and exports with that country would once again open up and provide a boost for British and South African traders and workers alike. Since the announcement of the recent lenient rescheduling deal that South Africa has arranged with its creditor banks, it has become increasingly important that financial institutions such as yourselves ensure that this is not interpreted as an act of confidence in apartheid. Withdrawal of trade finance cover would strongly make the point that the British Government and its agencies does in fact deplore apartheid.

End of letter.

INVESTORS RESPONSIBILITY RESEARCH CENTRE (IRRC) SAYS HALF OF WHITES READY TO COMPROMISE UNDER SANCTION PRESSURE

A report by the Washington-based IRRC that says that international anti-apartheid sanctions have cost South Africa up to $27,000 million and that nearly half of all white South Africans are ready to compromise on apartheid to get sanctions lifted. The survey called: "The Impact of Sanctions on South Africa," was published by IRRC on 1 May 1990.

According to Mr. Charles Becker, Director of the Economics Institute at the University of Colorado, who helped author the report, the evasion of sanctions has been more costly than the actual sanctions themselves. Becker concluded that while sanctions have reduced South Africa's gross national product by up to $2,000 million a year the capital flight induced by sanction is "significantly higher" than this figure. "Most important" he said, "is the cost in terms of forgone growth due, to the restructuring of the South African economy to enable it to withstand sanctions."

Using data compiled from scientifically directed survey mailings and focus group discussions of whites drawn from different urban centres and a diversity of backgrounds, the second part of the report surveys the attitude of white South Africans towards sanctions.

Stephen Davis, an IRRC senior analyst noted that the survey exploded the myth that sanctions will only cause whites to become more resistant to change. "Only 9 per cent would resist any compromise with the advocates of sanctions," he said, compared with 48 per cent who favoured compromise and 41 per cent who wavered in the middle.

"The willingness to compromise, among whites, rises as the feeling of vulnerability to sanctions rises," and sanctions might have had a greater impact had it not been perceived by white South Africans that the outside world was confused and unreasonable on the objectives of sanctions he said.

He continued that whites see sanctions as a "very strong secondary worry behind the racial, constitutional and economic problems of South Africa." White South Africans are also "extremely pessimistic" about the economy with 59 per cent feeling poorer than they did five years ago and 53 per cent expecting general economic conditions to get worse, Davis said.

The report recommends that to help formulate a more effective sanctions package, the international community must develop an "architecture of pressure" which could create three main conditions: a sense of vulnerability among whites, clear goals within realistic bounds, and incentives and rewards for progressive change.

5. ACTION BY ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENT

In its June 1990 issue of Amandla (Vol. XXVII No. 4) the Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement reports that anti-apartheid movements from the European Community sent representatives to Brussels on 16 and 17 May to lobby the European Commission on sanctions and to protest against the reception hosted by Mr. Jacques Delors, the President of the Commission, in honour of Mr. F.W. de Klerk.

In an interview with a member of Mr. Delor's cabinet, a delegation led by Ms. Louise Asmal of the Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement, made clear its unhappiness at the unprecedented reception accorded by the EC Commission to Mr. De Klerk, because it conferred an unacceptable degree respectability on the head of the apartheid régime. Later when Mr. De Klerk arrived a symbolic demonstration took place outside the Commission, at which banners, flags and slogans from the countries of the EC were displayed.

IRISH ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENT (IAAM) ASKS ITS MEMBERS AND SUPPORTERS TO WRITE TO THEIR REPRESENTATIVES TO SUPPORT CONTINUED SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

Under the theme "Action Now" the IAAM asked all its members and supporters to write as a matter of urgency to the Minister for Foreign Affairs to congratulate the Government on its stand to date on sanctions and to urge them to maintain it at the vital June Council of Ministers meeting and the Dublin Summit of Heads of Government where the issue of sanctions was to be reviewed. At both meetings the Irish Government voted in favour of retaining the sanctions.

"APARTHEID MUST GO, SANCTIONS MUST STAY"

In the June issue of Amandla (Vol. XXVII, No. 4) the IAAM, under the heading, "Apartheid must go, sanctions must stay," gave an analysis justifying why in spite of recent changes in South Africa, sanctions must be retained. The analysis noted that in September 1985 the EC adopted a common policy towards South Africa, of which the objective was the complete abolition of apartheid as a whole and not just certain components of the system. It also pointed out that in December 1989 all Member States of the EC supported the UN General Assembly Declaration on South Africa, where it was decided to ensure that the international community should not relax existing measures aimed at encouraging the South African régime to eradicate apartheid,

until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes. Yet at a time when conditions for negotiations were only beginning to be met and when President de Klerk's undertakings to start eliminating the real pillars of apartheid are still verbal undertakings, there was renewed pressure from within the EC for sanctions to be lifted.

The IAAM noted that there is considerable confusion between the conditions that should be met in order to bring about a climate in which real negotiations can begin, and the conditions agreed by the EC, the United Nations and many other bodies which will allow the lifting of sanctions. It concluded that it would be disastrous to relax pressure on the régime, and that any hasty reversal of the sanctions policy would be a betrayal of international action which has taken over a quarter of a century to be formulated and consolidated. Since sanctions were imposed to ensure the removal of apartheid, the IAAM recommended that sanctions must stay in place until a constituent assembly,* representative of all the people of South Africa, is elected and irreversible changes are introduced.

EDUCATORS AGAINST RACISM AND APARTHEID (EARA) CALL ON EDUCATORS, PARENTS AND STUDENTS TO INTENSIFY THEIR EFFORTS TO END APARTHEID AND RACISM

In the May issue of its Newsletter, Educators against Racism and Apartheid, called on educators, parents and students to intensify their efforts to end apartheid and racism. EARA also urged them to dedicate May and June to this issue, to plan teach-ins, workshops, information tables, sports or cultural events.

The Newsletter also carries a report on an Arts against Apartheid exhibition. The exhibition, which took place on 20 march 1990, was organized by the faculty and High School. Nearly 1000 students students of the Springfield Gardens attended the hour and half long programme. Among the activities was a slide presentation of theartwork done by the students and the staff. Also included were some dance routines, gospel songs and poetry recitals condemning apartheid.

The event was highlighted by the story of Barry Martin, an African American dance choreographer. Mr. Martin related the story of his experience with the South African health care system when he was a victim of a car accident in 1983. Because he was black, Mr. Martin could not be taken to the nearest hospital, which happened to be a hospital for whites only. As a result of the delay in receiving medical attention, Mr. Martin was paralyzed from neck down.

6. SPECIAL FEATURE

NELSON MANDELA ADDRESSES THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS

During his recent tour to the United States (20-30 June 1990) Mr. Nelson Mandela had a rare opportunity, for a non Head of Government, to address the United States Congress on 26 June 1990. Following are excerpts from his speech.

It is a fact of the human condition

* The idea of a Constituent Assembly comes from the ANC and the PAC's proclaimed desire to see a constituent assembly elected to decide on representatives of the majority population who would draw up a new constitution for South Africa.

that it shall like a meteor, a mere brief passing moment in time and space flit across the human stage and pass out of existence. Even the golden lads and lasses, as much as the chimney sweepers, come and tomorrow are no more. After them all, they leave the people enduring, multiplying permanent, except to the extent that humanity might abuse its own genius to emulate life itself.

And so we have come to Washington, in the District of Columbia, and into these hallowed chambers of the United States Congress, not as pretenders to greatness but as a particle of a people whom we know to be noble and heroic, enduring, multiplying, permanent, rejoicing in the expectation and knowledge that their humanity will be reaffirmed and enlarged by open and unfettered communion with nations of the world.

We have come here to tell you and through you your people, who are equally noble and heroic of the troubles and trials, the fond hopes and aspirations of the people from whom we originate ..... Our people demand democracy. Our country which continues to bleed and suffer pain needs democracy. It cries out for the situation where the law will decree that freedom to speak, all freedom constitutes the very essence of legality and the very thing that makes for the legitimacy of the constitutional order. It thirsts for the situation where those who are entitled by law to carry out, as the forces of national security and law and order, will not turn their guns against the citizens simply because the citizens assert that equality, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are fundamental human rights, which are not only inalienable, but must, if necessary, be defended with the weapons of war.

We fight for and visualize a future in which all shall, without regard to race, colour, creed or sex, have the right to vote and to be voted into all elective organs of state. We are engaged in struggle to ensure that the rights of every individual are guaranteed and protected through a democratic constitution, the rule of law and an entrenched bill of rights, which should be enforced by an independent judicial as well as the multi-party political system.

.....

To deny any person their human rights is to challenge their very humanity. To impose on them a wretched life of hunger and deprivation is to dehumanize them. But such has been the terrible fate of all black persons in our country under the system of apartheid ..... The injury is made that more intolerable by the opulence of our white compatriots, and the deliberate distortion of the economy to feed that opulence.

.....

We believe that the effect of the apartheid structure on the South African economy and the enormous and pressing needs of the people make it inevitable that the democratic government will intervene in this economy acting through elected parliament. We have put the matter to the business community of our country that the need for a public sector is one of the elements in a many-sided strategy of economic development and restructuring that has to be considered by us all, including the private sector.

The ANC holds no ideological positions which dictate that it must adopt a policy of nationalization. The ANC holds the view that there is no self-regulating mechanism within the South African economy which will on its own ensure growth with

equity. At the same time, we take it as given that the private sector is an engine of growth and development which is critical to the success of the mixed economy we hope to see in the future South Africa.

We are accordingly committed to the creation of a situation which business people, both South African and foreign have confidence in the security of their investments, are assured of a fair rate of return on their capital, and do business in conditions of stability and peace.

.....

We shall need your support to achieve the post-apartheid economic objectives which are an intrinsic part of the process of the restoration of the human rights of the people of South Africa. We would like to approach the issue of our economic co-operation not as a relationship between donor and recipient between a dependent and a benefactor. We would like to believe that there is a way in which we could structure this relationship so that we do indeed benefit from your enormous resources in terms of your capital, technology, all round expertise, your enterprising spirit and your markets.

This relationship should, however, be one from which your people should also derive benefit so that we, who are fighting to liberate the very spirit of an entire people from the bondage and the arrogance of the ideology and practice of white supremacy, do not build a relationship of subservient dependency and fawning gratitude.

.....

To destroy racism in the world we together must expunge apartheid racism in South Africa. Justice and liberty must be our tool, prosperity and happiness our weapon. ..... According to a logic dictated by our situtation, we are engaged in an effort which includes the removal of obstacles to negotiations. This will be followed by a negotiated determination of the mechanism which will draw up the new constitution. This should lead to the formation of this constitution-making institution, and therefore the elaboration and adoption of a democratic constitution. Elections would then be held on the basis of this constitution, and, for the first time South Africa would have a body of law-makers which would, like yourselves, be mandated by the whole people.

Despite the admitted commitment of President De Klerk to walk this road with us and despite our acceptance of his integrity and honesty, of his purposes, we would be fools to believe that the road ahead of us is without major hurdles. Too many among our white compatriots are steeped in the ideology of racism to admit easily that change must come.

Therefore, we say we still have a struggle on our hands. Our common and noble efforts to abolish the system of white minority domination must continue. We are encouraged and strengthened by the fact of the agreement between ourselves, this Congress, as well as President Bush and his administration that sanctions remain in place. Sanctions should remain in place because the purpose for which they were imposed has not yet been achieved.... We plead that you cede the prerogative to the people of South Africa to determine the moment where it will be said that profound changes have occurred and an irreversible process achieved enable you and the rest of the international community to lift sanctions.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank you all for the principled

struggle you waged which resulted in the adoption of the historic Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act, which made such a decisive contribution to the process of moving our country forward towards negotiations. We request that you go further and assist us with material resources which will enable us to promote the peace process and meet other needs which arise from the changing situation you have helped to bring about.

We are grateful to you all that you persisted in you resolve to help us and other political prisoners released from jail. You have given us the gift and privilege to rejoin our people, yourselves, and the rest of the international community in the common effort to transform South Africa into a united democratic and non-racial country.

We are glad that you merged with our people to make it possible for us to emerge from the darkness of the prison cell and join the contemporary process of the renewal of the world. We thank you most sincerely for all you have done and count on you to persist in your noble endeavours to free the rest of our political prisoners and to emancipate our people from the large prison that is apartheid South Africa.

The day may not be far when we will borrow the words of Thomas Jefferson and speak of the will of the South African nation.... Let that day come now. let us keep our arms locked together so that we form a solid phalanx against racism, to ensure that that day comes now. By our common actions, let us ensure that justice triumphs without delay. When that day come to pass, then shall we all be entitled to acknowledge the salute when others say of us: Blessed are the peacemakers.

.....

7. NEWS IN BRIEF

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)

In the first meeting of its kind, representatives of the ILO, on 14 May 1990, sat down in Harare, with South African Government officials along with representatives of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) and National Council of Trade Unions (NACTU) to discuss amendments to the existing labour legislation as well as other issues of common concern. The South African delegation attended in their personal capacity.

UNITED KINGDOM

On 17 May 1990, the British Anti-Apartheid Movement held a rally in London to protest the visit to the United Kingdom by President F.W. De Klerk. Among the speakers at the rally were Lt. Gregory Rockman, the former officer of the South African Police, who was dismissed after speaking out against the brutality of the apartheid security forces. Lt. Rockman is now the National President of the Police and Prison Civil Rights Unions, which organizes black policemen and prison wardens.

UNITED KINGDOM

Royal Dutch/Shell, the Anglo Dutch Oil Group that has been at the center of international criticism for its continued refusal to withdraw from South Africa recently adopted a policy aimed at appeasing anti-apartheid groups.

Sir Peter Holmes, Chairman of Shell Transport and Trading announced that after

noisy disruptions to previous shareholders meetings, he had reached a novel agreement with anti-apartheid groups. Under the agreement the representatives of the various anti-apartheid groups were to be given the first 30 minutes of question time, during the shareholders meeting, to put their case to the shareholders.

Several anti-apartheid speakers took the floor among them, Mr. Denis Goldberg, a white South African who was jailed with Mr. Mandela. All the speakers pointed out the fact that sanctions had contributed a great deal to the current changes in South Africa and therefore they urged Shell to suspend its operations totally in South Africa until apartheid ended.

UNITED STATES

The Northeast Southern Africa Solidarity Committee recently sponsored a table at the Clearwater River Revival Festival in Valhalla, New York. The Festival which took place from 15 to 17 June 1990 was aimed at promoting the "Vote for Democracy...Vote for Sanctions" Campaign launched by the American Committee on Africa (ACOA).

YUGOSLAVIA

At a meeting held late April at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, the International Olympic Committee reaffirmed its ban on South Africa, despite recent liberalizations by the South African Government.